The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,513.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Five-and

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
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First insertion.....Rs. 1 8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers eastwards, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

Up.		April.	Down.		May.
Leave Bombay	.....	18	Leave Bussorah	.....	6
" Kurrachee	.....	22	" Mahomerah	.....	6
" Guadur	.....	23	" Fao	.....	6
" Muscat	.....	26	" Bushire	.....	10
" Bunder Abbas	.....	28	" Linga	.....	10
" Linga	.....	29	" Bunder Abbas	.....	12
" Bushire	.....	May 1	" Muscat	.....	15
" Fao	.....	3	" Guadur	.....	16
" Mahomerah	.....	3	" Kurrachee	.....	18
Arrive Bussorah	.....	4	Arrive Bombay	.....	21

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on the 18th April 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from Bengal, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Corun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	1 0	0 8	0 4
Second Class	0 12	0 10	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

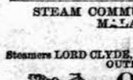
Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.		
Leave Bombay	.....Saturday.	Leave Cochin	.....	Friday.
" Rutnagherry	..Sunday.	" Beypore	.....	Saturday.
" Malwan	..... "	" Tellicherry	.....	"
" Vingorla	..... "	" Cannanore	.....	"
" Goa	.....Monday.	" Mangalore	.....	Sunday.
" Carwar	..... "	" Compta	.....	Monday.
" Karwal Tunjeel	..... "	" Carwar	.....	"
" Compta	..... "	" Goa	.....	Tuesday.
" Mangalore	..... "	" Vingorla	.....	"
" Cannanore	..Wednesday.	" Malwan	.....	"
" Tellicherry	..... "	" Rutnagherry	.....	Wednesday
" Beypore	..... "	Arrive Bombay	.....	Thursday.
Arrive Cochin	..... Thursday.			

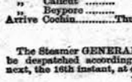
The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Dewitz, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 11th April, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL).

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRESSINET FILS and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the Continental towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of declaring at Marseilles or Cette the ultimate destination of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,370 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 3rd May, and will be followed by the AFRIQUE, to sail about the 9th June.

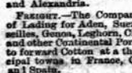
For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th April, 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)



THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mail between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily and Archipelago Tonnage, Bengal, and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. £4
Suez	38	22	9
Port Said	40	23	9
Messina	48	33	12
Naples	50	35	13
Leghorn	53	36	15
Genoa	58	36	15

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the Abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any other of the Company's regular Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Ticket, provided there is room for their accommodation.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 30 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half amount of the fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class steamer EGITTO, 1,600 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers will be despatched from Bombay by the end of May.

For Proposals of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. / To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34.} Exclusive of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Frere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200-Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th April via the Canal to Liverpool.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE MAGDALA, leaving 25th April, and the NEERA, 21st May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class £55
Second Class £35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent w. a.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer APIS, 1,400 Tons, Captain Benich, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 12th May, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, on or about the 5th June.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6 -15
To Suez	£26	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in connection with the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a cousting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have much an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agents at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE :

First Class.....£13 | Second Class.....£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers, Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE *via* ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt) :—First Class, £53 ; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

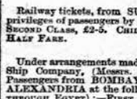
In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.



THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 3 P.M.

Hurnee, Malwan,
Unjunwell, Vingorla,
Rutnagherry, Goa, Panjim.
Joytapoor,

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

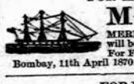
FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH and SON'S Ship CITY of CASHMERE, 980 tons register, Captain Bayce, will be despatched hence about 10th proximo.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Bombay, 11th April 1870. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR HONGKONG.



THE A. 1 Screw Steamer NIGER, 1,100 tons register. This vessel, shortly expected from England via the Suez Canal, has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched hence promptly after arrival, the greater part of the cargo required being engaged. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st April 1870.

FOR LONDON.

Calling at Havre, if sufficient inducement offer.

THE new first class AA. 1 Iron Ship BRITISH EMPIRE, 1,499 tons register, Alexander Deuchard, Commander, having fully half of her cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. She has superior accommodation for a few First Class Passengers, for particulars regarding which or freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship British Empire.

Bombay, 31st March 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship MONARCH, Captain Day, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Day will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

HARBORD & Co.,
Agents for Captain Day, Ship Monarchy.

STEAM and SAILING BARGES for HIRE.—The undersigned has always FOR HIRE, on very reasonable terms, a large number of STEAM and SAILING BARGES, each capable of carrying between 110 and 120 tons deadweight.

Special arrangements can also be made for discharging entire Cargoes of Vessels in Harbour with great despatch.

JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Steam Ship NIGER, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 12th April 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship NORTHUMBERLAND, from Calcutta, are requested to SEND BOATS for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages not so sent will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain W. Fean will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th April 1870.

NOTICE.—The OFFICE of the EXAMINER of CLAIMS will be OPEN on THURSDAY and SATURDAY next, the 14th and 16th instant.

F. J. OLIPHANT,
Offg. Examiner of Claims.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at NAOROJEE HILL 1st ROW.—On THURSDAY, the 21st April, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 4th February 1869, by order of the mortgagees, Sina Ooma, Huckma Wudda, and Loomba Khooma, trading under the Name and Firm of Sina Ooma & Co., on account and risk of the mortgagors, Pandoo Soorkajee and Atma Soorkajee, all that piece or parcel of Pasendaree LAND or GROUND, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the west of Naorojee Hill 1st Row, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh wur, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 93, and Pasendar's Books under No. 48, containing by admeasurement 43 feet in breadth and 42 feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the house of Ramjee Panaykee, on or towards the west by the said Naorojee Hill 1st Row, on or towards the north by the house of Wittoo Jumadjee, and on or towards the south by the house of Anajee Nowlapkar.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

NOTICES.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED, for the EASTER HOLIDAYS, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 15th and 16th instant :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
H. STEVENSON, Agent.

H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH.—A fine PORTRAIT of H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH on toned India paper engraved by William Holl after A. de Salone.

The original picture was exhibited in the Royal Academy of London, and was engraved by Royal command ; it is the only engraved Portrait of H. R. H. in existence.

We have just received a few copies, and we can positively state that they are the only ones sent to India for sale.

Size of Picture 22 inches by 16 inches. They can be had either framed or unframed.

SOUNDY and Co.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON.

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

PURE AERATED WATERS,

MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

Special attention is given to the purification of the water employed, whereby the superiority of the Company's preparations is maintained.

SODA WATER AND POTASH WATER.

TONIC or QUININE WATER.—The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating water testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the public.

SELTZER WATER, from an analysis of the German Spa Waters.

LEMONADE AND GINGERADE.

AERATED WATERS FOR MEDICINAL USE.

PURE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER, 15 grs. (Liq. Sodæ Effervescens P.B.)
POTASH, 15 grs. (Liq. Potassæ Effervescens P.B.)
CITRATE OF POTASH, 30 grs.
AMMONIA, 10 grs.
LITHIA, 5 grs. (Liq. Lithiæ Effervescens P.B.)
LITHIA POTASH.
LITHIA AMMONIA, &c.

N.B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, to ensure the liquid covering the Corks, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla,) & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Passengers per FIRE QUEEN, s. s., are requested to embark TO-MORROW EVENING, as the Steamer will sail early on THURSDAY MORNING.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th April 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under instructions from Government, MADRAS TIME, which is 27 minutes in advance of the time in Bombay, WILL BE ADOPTED, on and after 1st MAY next, at all Stations on this Railway, and the Trains will run in accordance therewith.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th April 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR MATHERAN PASSENGERS.

NOTICE.—On MONDAY, the 18th April 1870, and EVERY SUBSEQUENT MONDAY, until further Notice, a SPECIAL TRAIN will leave NARELI at 7-5 A.M., arriving in Bombay at 10-20 A.M.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th April 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE.—1st and 2nd CLASS RETURN TICKETS, issued on the 14th instant and intervening days, will be AVAILABLE for RETURN on any day up to and including the 19th April 1870.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th April 1870.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—At the TENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held in the Office of the Company, on 11th instant, the following Resolutions were carried unanimously :—

I. Proposed by William Nicol, Esq., seconded by Kessowjee Naik, Esq.,—"That the Report of the Directors, which has been circulated amongst the Shareholders, be taken as read ; that the Balance Sheet and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1869 be amended by the transfer of Rs. 91,123-2-49 of interest from Capital Expenditure to Revenue Expenditure, and that the Accounts so amended be approved and adopted."

II. Proposed by Ahmedbhoy Hubibhboy, Esq., seconded by Peter Adams, Esq.,—"That a Dividend of Twenty Rupees per Share on the Old Shares in the Company, and of Ten Rupees Six Annas, and Eight Pies per Share on the New Shares (being at the rate of 2 per cent per annum) be now declared, payable in such manner as may be determined by the Directors."

III. Proposed by Merwanjee Manockjee Setna, Esq., seconded by Cursetjee Jehangeer Tarachund, Esq.,—"That Kessowjee Naik, Esq., be re-elected a Director."

IV. Proposed by Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq., seconded by Ramjee Madhowjee, Esq.,—"That Ahmedbhoy Hubibhboy, Esq., be re-elected a Director."

V. Proposed by R. L. King, Esq., seconded by William Thomson, Esq.,—"That the appointment of William Nicol, Esq., as a Director, made by the Board, be sanctioned."

VI. Proposed by Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., seconded by John F. Moir, Esq.,—"That G. Ramsay Wilson, Esq., and S. W. Read, Esq., be appointed Auditors for the year commencing 1st July 1869, and that their remuneration be Rs. 750 each."

VII. Proposed by William Nicol Esq., seconded by Ameedbhoy Hubibhboy, Esq.,—"That the fees (Rs. 750) voted to J. Brodie, Esq., as Auditor for year to 30th June 1869, be paid to G. Ramsay Wilson, Esq., he having audited the Books for that period without any assistance from his co-Auditor.

W. NICOL, Chairman.

Bombay, 12th April 1870.

MAZAGON.—EUROPE HOTEL.—The above Hotel has been NEWLY OPENED THIS DAY by the undersigned, well originally established it, and now solicits the patronage of her old Patrons and Supporters.

The best brands of Wines and Spirits will alone be supplied.

Attached is a First Class Billiard Table.

CAROLINA GOLDSTEIN,
Sole Proprietress.

11th April 1870.

AYA PANA, a very superior Liquor, extracted from the Aya Pana Plant, known for its great tonic property. It is also a very agreeable and wholesome beverage, and the use of this pleasant cordial as a desert drink is of a great efficacy in preserving health. Being combined with the choicest Brandy renders it the more effective as a tonic in cases of Flatulency and Indigestion. A small consignment of the above just to hand. Apply to

J. NEUBERG.

5 Meadow Street.

SALE of a VESSEL called DURYA DOLUT, at the BHAOO BUSOOL BUNDER, where Grain is imported.—On THURSDAY, the 14th April, at 3 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL at the above-named Bunder, by order of Marwadee Moteechund Khoopchund, on account and risk of the first purchaser, Sha Dyaram Lukmeedass, a vessel called DURYA DOLUT, Tindal Goga Sokar, of 197 candies Burthen, or thereabouts, registered at Comergaum, Taina Zilla, under Register No. 297, together with whatever equipments may be on board. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

HEERALALL & Co.

AUCTION OF HORSES THIS AFTERNOON.

BONA FIDE SALE OF REALLY 12 GOOD SERVICEABLE HORSES, 10 ARABS AND 2 AUSTRALIANS, Selected for SPECIAL SERVICE OF POLICE during the stay of H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH ; ALSO 2 HIGH CASTE ARAB HORSES, received by Government as present. ALSO To close accounts, 13 good serviceable Arabs, Persians and Australian Horses of this season.

The undersigned will sell, without reserve, the above Horses by Public Auction, at the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE, THIS DAY, the 13th April, at 4 o'clock P.M.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT,

Tendered by the Representatives of the DRAMATIC PROFESSION now in Bombay to

MR. H. RICHARDSON,
LATE STAGE MANAGER,

BOMBAY, 9TH APRIL 1870.

To MR. H. RICHARDSON,
LATE STAGE MANAGER, THEATRE ROYAL.

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned, Members of the Dramatic Profession, at present in Bombay, beg to suggest that you should, previous to your departure, devote an evening to your especial Benefit. Trusting that your friends and well-wishers will give you a substantial proof of their appreciation of your merits as an Actor and a Gentleman.—We are, Sir, yours truly,

W. B. GILL.
F. H. POLLOCK.
E. D. RAYGARTH.
ALBERTO ZELMAN.
O. DEERING.
S. HERBERTE.
WADDY DEERING.

BOMBAY, 9TH APRIL.

MADAM, AND GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in accepting your kind offer contained in the above, and am compelled to name WEDNESDAY next, as the only available evening previous to the departure of the Australian Mail by which several of you depart. Thanking you sincerely for your timely offer, and trusting that your future professional career will be more prosperous than my late one.—I am Madam, and Gentlemen, yours very truly,

H. RICHARDSON.

FIRST AND ONLY APPEARANCE OF
MR. W. B. GILL,

Principal Comedian of the Lyceum Theatre, Calcutta, and future Lessee of that Establishment, who is now on route by Mail Steamer to engage a Company for the next Season, and has obligingly consented to appear in two of his

CELEBRATED IMPERSONATIONS.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, 13th April, will be presented the elegant Comedy in two Acts, entitled,

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS!

Admiral Kingston	W. H. RICHARDSON
Lieutenant Kingston	Mr. F. Pollock
Dennis (a Waiter)	Mr. W. B. Gill
Short	Mr. O. Deering
Mrs. Pontifex	Mrs. Richardson
Mary Mortimer	Miss Waddy Deering

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

OVERTURE	Signor Zelman
HUNTING SONG (by special desire) / "The Horn of Chase"	Mrs Richardson
COMIC SONG	Mr F Pollock
BALLAD	Mr S Herberte
DOUBLE SAILOR'S HORNPIPE / in which will be introduced	Miss W Deering and Mrs. Richardson.
The Dancing Lesson	By Mr Gill
"When a little farm we keep," the celebrated Duet	By Mrs Richardson & Mr Gill
And the famous patter Song, "What's a Woman like ?"	By Mr Gill.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs Soundy & Co's where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

Bombay, March, 1870.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, H. M. GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be CLOSED, for EASTER HOLIDAYS, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 15th and 16th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th April 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the wishes expressed by the Shareholders at the ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the 7th February last, a GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of taking the opinion of the Shareholders regarding the disposal of the Assets of the Company.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For Self and co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 5th April 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.—EQUITY SIDE.

JAVUNTEEBAI, widow of Ragoonath Crustnath, deceased } Complainant

vs.

Anundeebai, widow, Henry Gamble, official assignee of the estate and effects of Hurrichundra Raghoonath, Atmaram Raghoonath, Luxmon Raghoonath, Gunput Raghoonath, Madsoodun Raghoonath, and Sokar Raghoonath, by their guardian Anundibai, widow of Raghoonath Crustnajee, and Vimola Ragoonath and Narayen Raghoonath, by their guardian Govind Dwarkaji } Defendants.

Pursuant to the decree made in the above cause, bearing date the 30th day of January 1866, NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the late Raghoonath Crustnajee, the intestate in the pleadings in this cause mentioned, who died in Bombay in or about the month of July 1855, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from any benefit under the said decree.—Dated this 16th day of March 1870.

CHARLES E. FOX, Master in Equity.

Messrs. DALLAS and Company,
Complainants' Solicitors.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the ORDINARY MAINTENANCE of OPEN LINE on the following portions of the North Eastern Extension and Nagpore Branch :—

Distance.	
ms.	chs.
73	47 Contract No 1 from Taptee River to Khundwa.
63	53 ditto No 2 from Khundwa to Hurda.
48	27 ditto No 3 from Sukkur Viaduct to Chindwara.
32	58 ditto No 4 from Chindwara station to Jubbulpore.
133	50 ditto No 5 from Bhoswal to Budnaira.
108	25 ditto No 6 from Budnaira to Nagpoor.

Forms of Tender and Schedules for Prices for supplementary works not included in the Ordinary Maintenance, may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Bhoswal, on and after the 26th current.

The Tenders must be sealed and addressed to the Agent not later than the 1st May, and the Contracts will commence on the 1st July 1870 and expire on 30th June 1871.

The Agent will not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H P LEMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 5th April 1870.

MR. P. A. LOPES,
PIANOFORTE TEACHER, TUNER, AND REPAIRER.

Pianos tuned and undertaken for repair, either at his own, or at the parties' residences, at any part of the Island.

Good references as to ability can be produced.

Letters addressed as below will be carefully attended to—

Nawab's House, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

THE BOMBAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Several influential members of the Bombay community having represented to Mrs. Buxton (pupil of Jacques Herz, and student of the Conservatoires of Music in Brussels and Antwerp) that an Institution where Music, Instrumental and Vocal, would be thoroughly taught, on moderate terms, is a want that has been long felt, she, acting on their suggestion, has founded the above Academy : it has been located in the house known as the "Nunnery," next the residence lately occupied by the Rev. E. H. Cooper, "The Wilderness," Mazagon.

The house has been suitably fitted up for the accommodation both of visitors and pupils. The Concert Hall (100 ft by 43) possesses good accoustic properties.

Mrs. Buxton has been so fortunate as to secure the services of Signor

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Market dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomal value.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
500,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	102
25,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
10,000	500	all	9 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New ...	615
15,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue.....	102½
5,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,400
30,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	232½
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Charlered Bk. of I. & C.	195
27,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India.	135
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	462½

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.....	1,560
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphi'st'ne Land.....	1,055
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	680
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	180
2,030	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,060
5,000	3,000	1,450	Nil	Fort Cuzaing ..... Fund	200

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218.3.0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 237½
—	£2	109.1.9	do.	Do. New £20 shares 117
—	£ 6	43.10.2	do.	Do. .....
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. 1,100
—	£15	195.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares 200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.....	715
500	2,000	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,680
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay.....	2,800
300	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	655
900	500	all	...	Broach Mills	160
800	5,000	all	...	Disarumsey Spinning ...	1850
700	2,000	all	150*	Great Eastern.....	1,240
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	740
2,900	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,315
800	2,500	2,300	...	Royal.....	1,350

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES

180	5,000	2,850	250 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	2,050
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Cha. Kurnakee ...	970
200	3,000	800	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.....	490
	12,000	11,000	2000 do.	Apollo Press Co.....	7,000
200	2,000	all	225 do.	Bombay Press Co.....	2,000
200	2,000	all	60 do.	Do. New	520
500	1,880	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co.....	7,700
350	2,000	all	...	Egerton India Press Co ...	1,200
150	3,000	all	300*	Fort Press Co.....	8,900
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press ...	880
200	6,000	all	166 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.....	2,900
1,000	5,500	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.....	740
1,000	1,000	550	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co....	295
125	2,500	all	200 ps	Rising Sun Press Co.....	2,470
277	2,500	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,150
150	2,000	all	...	Thinnevelly Press Co.....	1,540

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.		
500	75 Jan.	'86	Bank of Bombay ... 19
15	75		Do. China..... 5
300	35 Sept.	'67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg 6
200	40 Sept.	'67	Brokers' Bank 15
250	2 Mar.	'66	Central Bank 15
...			East India Bank's... 15–16
200	10 Feb.	'67	Indian Peninsula ... 6
300	66½ May	'67	Royal Bank 5
130	74 Apr.	'67	Old Financial 1

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11 3/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Documents..	do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Ca'cutta	At sight	109 par.
Do.	30 days' sight ...	108
Do.	60 days' sight ...	99
Madras	At sight	207½
Do.	30 days' sight..	204
C'lona	60 Do. do ...	222

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	113½
Five per cent.	107½
Four per cent.	95½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan).....	102½
ve per cent. Debenture Loan 1865-67.....	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106½
8 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate.....	108
Do. Do. Market Rate	107½

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 200
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-76

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 12.

Sealy, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Young, Captain, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Seetapore (Oudh).
Scott, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.
Gubbins, Captain, 2nd Queen's, on leave, from Auckland, N. Z.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 12.

Giblett, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Madras.
Dale, Lieutenant, 107th Regiment, to rejoin, to Hazareebagh.
Segrave, Assistant Surgeon, Staff Corps, to join, to Jubbulpore.
Miller, Brigadier General, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Miller, Ensign, 8th Regiment, on duty, to Kirkee.
Walker, Lieutenant, 104th Regiment, from leave, to Deolalee.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—12TH APRIL.

London	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,, ...	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d.	
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
Havre	Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Scotland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 7s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.	
Suez	Steamers	Rs. 9 to 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Maurities		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	H. M. S. Lord Elphinstone	Carpendale ...	Kurrachee. April 9.
	Arabia (s)	Saunders	Calcutta. March 29.
12	Apollo (s)	Hutchinson ...	Cardiff. Feb. 22.
	H. M. S. Canning	Tolput	Kurrachee
	Niger (s)	Nisbet	London. Feb. 25.
	Oriental	Whyatt	Liverpool. Oct. 2.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Bonnie Dundie	Connor	Liverpool.
	Liberator	Watson	Colombo and Malabar Coast.
	Howden	Davis	Penang.
	Joutsen	Martin	Kurrachee.
	Oriental (s)	Irvine	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—
Ship Hahnemann, to Milligan.
Ship Inverness, Dunkin, to Madras.
Ship Snowdon, Carry, to Rangoon.
Ship Scimitar, Potts, to Calcutta.

The steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast, began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.
DEPARTURE.
April 7 Theophane ..... Follett ..... Rangoon.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS TO BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 1st April 1870, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nasseick, Munnasr, Kandgaum, Chali-gaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbul			10 A.M.
For the following Posts on the N. E. Line of Railway—Shapore, Dadoree, Niphar, (Lasulgaum), Pachora, Nussawud, Pulgaum, those on the Branch Bhosawul to Nagpor			5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on Line of the G. I. P. for Poona, Deccan, Country, and Madras; also for Ahmednuggur and Beroor			
Ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona		8 A.M.	
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch		8-30 A.M.	8-30 A.M. previous day.
Ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry		6 A.M.	6 A.M. previous day.

Registered letters and bangby parcels for dispatch by all means will be received except on Sundays, from 11 A.M. to 12 A.M.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway (with tables for through inc to Jubbulpore.)
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriage, &c.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Nulhattie and Azimgunge Railway.
Delhi Railway, Umballa Section.
Great Southern of India Railway
Madras Railway
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Steam Ferries.
Broach and Gogo do.
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson, and
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LIDDERDALE—April 12th, at Cumballa Hill, the wife of F. F. Lidderdale, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

LYONS—April 12th, Mr. Charles Arthur Lyons, of the P. W. D. Secretariat (grandson of the late Colonel Sir Arthur Owen, Bart., Adjutant General of the Forces in India), deeply regretted.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

DAUNT—March 29th, at Waltair, Christina Lisette, infant daughter of Major Daunt, M. S. C.

NOTICE.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1870.

When the Army Medical School was transferred to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, and became established on a firm working basis, it was considered that great benefit would ensue to the entire Medical Staff of the Army; that a special education having been afforded to those who entered Her Majesty's British or Indian service, medical science would be extensively encouraged; that all the advancements and progress made in the Civilian hospitals, and great capitals of the world would be brought into notice, and their benefits conferred upon our soldiers at home and abroad. It was intended to so instruct the military medical officer, that in place of being an ordinarily qualified medical man, well up in the profession of surgery and medicine, (which his civilian diplomas should have proved him to be), he was further to be the best of a number, by legitimate competition, and also specially instructed in those points peculiar to the life he had chosen. He was to be an analytical chemist, a thorough pathologist, a hygiest, and a microscopist. Large sums of money have been spent in placing before the student at Netley opportunities for thus adding extra knowledge to his already obtained professional competency. Perhaps no school in the world started with better intentions, with more earnestness, or with wider advantages, and when the whisper of retrenchment was heard approaching the establishment, vigorous and forcible arguments were brought to bear upon the subject, and the danger of its dissolution has been postponed for a considerable period, with evident gratification not only to the founders and supporters, but to the general mass of the military medical staff.

We may therefore now safely consider, in moderate terms, whether the advantages that were anticipated have been realized, and if they have not, which we think we have strong grounds for believing, we may be allowed to point out what seems to us, at any rate in this country, some of the reasons for the unfortunate failure of the speculation. And first of all let us avow our strongest confidence and full belief in the talent and capabilities of the professorial staff of the Army Medical School. Any failures that may exist cannot, in the smallest degree, be laid at their doors. The names of Parkes and Aitken are associated with the highest rank of scientific observers—their contributions to sanitary and pathological science, their practical observations, and their works have established their position and justly entitled them to their fame. Associated also with them, we find the lengthened military and continental experiences of Professor Longmore, and the acute, special, and extensive tropical observations of Professor Maclean. Can better men be found than these careful, energetic and progressive members of the teaching staff? We think not. It is not the want of knowledge therefore that we must attack. Is it the mode of communicating this knowledge that is faulty? We are told that the lecturing talent and earnest personal interest of Professor Parkes, his kindly and gentlemanly manner, endear him to all with whom he is brought in contact. The scientific knowledge and capabilities of many of those medical officers who have enjoyed the privilege of attending the course of instructions at the school prove that it is not the manner of communicating the knowledge that has failed. There are in our services men of much attainment, whose knowledge of the very subjects under discussion is extensive and quite up to date. Why, then, do we see so little effect from the course of instruction at the Army School, and why should we constantly hear that a certain degree of failure has resulted? Two reasons at this moment strike us as affording some explanation. The first is that talent and special knowledge receive no encouragement from either the Home or Indian Governments. Some instances may be mentioned to the contrary, but they are few and far between. It may be said that recently two gentlemen were specially sent to Germany and placed under extra advantages, because of their aptitude and talent; that they were then sent to this country on a special mission, and entrusted with most important investigations. True enough, as far as those facts are concerned, but it was rumoured that "unemployed pay" was their reward; that certain difficulties arose as to a just appreciation of the risks they ran, and the inconveniences they submitted to, and that earnest and frequent remonstrances were necessary to place their claims satisfactorily before the authorities. Have all the "Herbert scholars" obtained notice and consideration? Has the fact that a man has shown himself possessed of genius, talent and energy, by taking the first place in a competitive examination ever benefited him in the service to the slightest degree? Rare indeed are the instances. Probably he has not cared to apply for a particular station or post, but if he has done so, has not interest, favouritism, and intrigue, held the upper place to worth, knowledge, and sometimes capability? And the ordinary run of the students who have been instructed in these special subjects, who have obtained this real knowledge that has cost the country so much, have the Governments aided them in any way in continuing their work, or in practically exercising this knowledge? When an Assistant Surgeon joins the Indian service, or being in the British department is sent out to this country, he is informed that instruments and apparatus will be furnished for his use. Let us ask how many Civil hospitals possess a microscope, a clinical thermometer, nay, even a test tube. Can any of these well-educated men analyse water, examine the air, or register barometric and other scientific observations, without themselves being put to an enormous expense and trouble. In some stations we have heard that a microscope exists, it must be *indented for* in the usual roundabout manner, may be permitted to be sent, or the answer returned "that it is in use by another officer." The matter for investigation, if important, is thus delayed, or more frequently forgotten and neglected. The drinking water of a regiment is deemed impure. How many medical officers in the army have the means of proving its impurities? They have been well taught, and many are perfect manipulators, but have any apparatus or chemical tests been supplied? If they are applied for, would they be sanctioned? We are told not. A case of doubtful disease is present in the wards of a hospital, or it is considered advisable to follow out the teachings of the professors in diagnosis by careful observation of the temperature of the patient. Can it be done? Only by the zeal of the medical officer leading him to provide for himself expensive instruments—not by Government aid or support.

"We teach you to be chemists, pathologists, microscopists and sanitary reformers, but we damp your ardour the moment you desire to work in these various subjects, and by putting obstacles in your way and causing expense to you individually, we soon remove your desire to progress." Such really is the fact, and such a state of things is the first cause of failure in our army medical teaching. The Government sanctioned some time ago a small chemical cabinet, most useful for sanitary investigations, but has it been issued? Were it a new weapon, an invention of a new shell, fuse, or drill, it would long ago have been decided upon. It is, however, a more important matter to our thinking, when it concerns the preservation of life and health.

We earnestly entreat an inspection of the surgical and scientific outfit of the hospitals and stations in this country. The evidences afforded by the paucity, antiquity, and the utter uselessness in many instances of all the apparatus and instruments placed at a medical officer's disposal will sufficiently prove the necessity for revision and reform, and if that be carried out, we shall soon find that the Army Medical School has been a most valuable assistance to the advance of military medical science. At this time of retrenchment, it may be thought we are wrong in suggesting further expenses, but retrenchment in these particulars is unwise and pointed in the wrong direction. Let the Government at home do away with the enormously expensive *military* organization connected with Netley Hospital, acknowledged at last to be useless and even obstructive, and funds will be in hand to place within the reach of their medical officers opportunities for employing the valuable lessons they have learnt at that institution. Until such is the case, we may call the "course" at Netley a failure.

It is notified by the local Government, that the port dues at Aden shall, from and after the 8th instant, be reduced from three to two annas for every ton of burthen.

The Rev. W. J. Ffennell, B.A., acting chaplain of Deolalee, has been appointed to act as chaplain of Deesa and Mount Aboo, during the absence of the Rev. A. Miller, B.A., on sick leave.

THE INCOME-TAX.

At a meeting of the managing committee of the Bombay Association, held yesterday, it was unanimously resolved to petition Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, praying that the recently imposed Income-tax be disallowed.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Via Russia.

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

LONDON, 11TH, MIDNIGHT.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Lowe presented his Budget. The following are the leading features:

The revenue for 1869 amounted to 75 2/5 millions, and the expenditure to 68½ millions sterling.

The revenue for 1870 is set down at 71 3/5 millions, and the expenditure at 67½ millions, showing a surplus of 4½ millions. The income-tax has been reduced to 4d.

Via Red Sea.

PARIS, 12TH APRIL.

The Ministerial crisis continues.

M. Ollivier has announced that the plebiscitum will take place on one single day.

Vienna advices state that Herr Policke is now engaged in the formation of an Austrian Ministry.

THE BUDGET.

LONDON, 11TH APRIL, 11-40 P.M.

Mr. Lowe presented his annual Financial Statement to the House of Commons to-night.

The revenue for the year 1869 amounted to £75,434,000 and the expenditure to £67,564,000, leaving a surplus of £7,870,000, of which sum £4,300,000 have been applied to the Abyssinian expenses, the remainder to the payment of Exchequer bonds and to buying up Exchequer bills.

Seven millions sterling have been paid of the National Debt.

The estimates of revenue for 1870 are set down at £71,600,000 (including the new licence for carrying fire-arms) and the expenditure at £67,113,000, showing a surplus of £4,487,000. To reduce the debt, Mr. Lowe proposes to invest the Post Office Savings Bank stock in annuities terminable in 1885. The annual charge on this operation will be £190,000, leaving a surplus of £4,297,000 available.

For the reduction of taxation the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to abolish hawkers' licences and other small trading licences, the tax on playing cards, and the five per cent railway passengers' duty. With the remaining £4,000,000, he proposes to reduce the Income-tax to four pence, and the sugar duty by one-half. He will then retain a surplus of £331,000.

LONDON, 11TH APRIL, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady. Dhollera 9¼d.

The Columbian, with the outward Indian mails, left Suez for Bombay on 10th instant at 5 P.M. (one hour before contract time.) The Bombay mail of 18th March was delivered in London, to-day.

The Sultana has arrived from Bombay.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

The following telegram, dated the 11th instant, from the Government of India, has been received by the local Government:—

"General Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., appointed to be Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the East Indies, as announced in G.G.O. No. 291 of the 15th March 1870, having landed at Bombay on the 9th instant, assumed command in succession to General Sir W. R. Mansfield, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., from that date. Ordered that all returns of the army be made in the usual manner to General Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., as Commander-in-Chief in India."

TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.

H. M.'s Indian troopship Jumna will leave Bombay on Friday for England *via* the Suez Canal. She will carry the 77th Regiment (31 officers, 4 officers' wives and 3 children; 551 men, 30 wives and 49 children) from Deolalee, and other 26 men from Deolalee. There will proceed by the Jumna 20 officers, 6 officers' wives and 15 children, 12 men, 8 wives, and 25 children from Bombay (of whom 2 officers and a few men will disembark at Aden), 6 men from Poona, 8 officers and 17 men of the Royal Navy from the troopships Malabar and Euphrates, and one or two men from the hulk Semiramis. The troops from Deolalee will reach Bombay by special trains to-day and to-morrow; those from Poona will come to-morrow.

QUETTA AGAIN.

SIR H. GREEN'S REPLY TO SIR W. MANSFIELD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the *Bombay Times'* summary of the 29th January last, I have seen and read for the first time the minute of H. E. Sir William Mansfield on the subject of a memorandum of mine, in which I supported, under certain modifications, a proposition of the late General John Jacob for occupying the valley of Quetta in Beloochistan. As Sir William's minute has now been made public in the manner above mentioned, I suppose that it is as open to comment as any other document published in a similar manner. I therefore propose to ask you for a small space in your journal to enable me to reply to it, more particularly as you have frequently made the matter on which it treats a subject of discussion.

On a former occasion you were good enough to permit me to defend myself, through the medium of your paper, in respect to an article which appeared in the *Times of India*, and which made very personal allusions to myself and proposed frontier policy.

On however perusing the minute of Sir William Mansfield, certain expressions contained in it lead me to infer that these personal allusions did not originate from the editor of that paper, but were inspired from a far higher quarter, if I am not mistaken. I must therefore apologise to the editor of the *Times of India* for having accused him of using any personally discourteous terms relative to my memorandum.

Sir William Mansfield appears to base his principal objections to the occupation of Quetta on the physical difficulties of the country lying between the Indus and that valley, and quotes in support of these objections portions of a work written by the late Sir Henry Havelock, describing a campaign which occurred upwards of thirty years ago, and when the country above quoted was as little known as the people inhabiting it; and when, as is usual in a campaign undertaken under such circumstances, every difficulty is liable to exaggeration and every danger to be magnified. Thirty years' constant intercommunication has however rendered this country as well known to many of our Frontier Officers as is any part of India, and this familiarity with all that concerns it has proved that any former difficulties which existed with reference to the passage of an army can be easily overcome.

Sir William, having marched between Sukkur on the Indus, and Khangur, now Jacobabad—not called so by the late General Jacob, as insinuated by Sir William, but by the Bombay Government, at the recommendation of the postal authorities and owing to there being two Khangurs, which caused considerable inconvenience—acknowledges that at least on that part of the route there are no difficulties; had he continued his march to Quetta he would have found that all others vanished with equal facility.

The desert about twenty miles in breadth, lying between Jacobabad and the province of Cutch Gundava, has almost ceased to exist, and what remains would certainly offer no obstacle to keeping open communications between the British frontier and Quetta. The province of Cutch Gundava is, during the season, in parts richly cultivated, principally with grain, and can be any time flooded with water, by cutting the embankment which confines the waters of the Nara river at Seebee; this fact was probably not known at the time of which Sir Henry Havelock writes, and Sir William Mansfield is in all likelihood equally ignorant of it—a scarcity of water was therefore supposed to exist. As I have passed this whole route from the river Indus to Quetta, at least twenty times to Sir Henry Havelock's once, and having become intimately acquainted with every mile of the road during a residence of upwards of twenty years in Upper Sind and Beloochistan, on this point I think my opinion is equal to that of either Sir Henry Havelock or Sir William Mansfield. With reference to the placing of a force at Quetta without sufficient support, Sir William has, in the whole of his long minute, ignored the proposal both of the late General Jacob, and more particularly of myself, for the establishment of a railway connexion between Kurrachee, Sukkur, and Dadur, at the southern entrance of the Bolan pass, and which would place the former station within forty-eight hours of the latter, and in fact almost annihilate Sir William's difficulties both of communication and support; but had Sir William really wished to understand my proposal, he would have seen that I had fully provided for all contingencies of support and of effectually maintaining the communications between a force stationed at Quetta and the British frontier.

The strength of the force to be thus placed above the Bolan pass, is purely a matter of opinion. Sir William writes as if it was at once to be opposed to an advancing and formidable enemy, while that which I proposed is, I consider, sufficient for the purpose under existing circumstances, viz., being placed in a friendly country, such as is Beloochistan, and in support of our ally the Ameer of Cabool, while the principal surrounding tribes and those on our line of communication would be in our pay. It must also be remembered that both the Chiefs of the Belooch, and of the Affghan nation, are now subsidized by us. Much of the success would of course depend upon the selection of a competent commanding officer, and on judicious political arrangements, but with these there would be no fear of any sudden attack on the force in front or in any other direction.

The presence of European troops nearer than Kurrachee would be quite unnecessary, and it is difficult to understand Sir William's declaration, "that after the experience of 1857 which led to our present policy, we decline to permit the existence of any considerable force of which the most important element shall not be British"—when he must be aware that the Sind frontier force, consisting with the Belooch levy of upwards of 2,000 men has never had, since the experiences of 1857 and 1858, a single European soldier stationed within 300 miles, and that at the present moment, with the exception of a battery of Artillery, the frontier province of Sind is entirely garrisoned by native troops. This fact alone, I think, proves the peaceable condition of the province itself, as well as of the countries immediately beyond, and that the thirty years that have passed since the events described in Sir Henry Havelock's work have been employed by the Sind frontier officers in such a successful manner as to enable this frontier province to be almost entirely denuded of British troops. Sir William asks whether I have ever permitted myself to weigh the consequences of the movement I propose, and the certainty that those consequences would at once present themselves to the Affghan mind and to the minds of Persia, Bokara, and Russia?

In reply I would ask whether Sir William thinks that those who direct the policy of Russia and Persia, have ever taken into consideration the effect of their advances on Bokara to the north, and on Seestan and Mekran to the west, have had upon the minds of the Affghans, Belooch, and British; if so, it has had very little effect in staying their onward career.

I have however weighed this subject most deeply for many years past, and have arrived at the conclusion that the consequences of our occupation of Quetta would have the effect of checking the advance of Persia in Mekran and Seestan, and cause Russia to feel that her advances had been observed and that she must now stay them or would come in direct antagonism with England. At present while our statesmen are unable to settle on a fixed policy either towards Russia, Persia, or Affghanistan, the two former powers continue their encroachments towards the latter one, while if once a post of observation was established on the plateau of Central Asia, and a distinct policy defined towards Affghanistan, both Russia and Persia would then understand that we were serious in our intentions of opposing any further encroachments on their parts in that direction. The effect upon the Affghan mind would, I maintain, be to prove that we were ready and willing to assist them, if necessary, against any attack from a foreign power, and that we had at last adopted towards our allies a policy more worthy of England, than the questionable one of "masterly inactivity." With Quetta occupied, the Ameer of Cabool would be really enabled to inaugurate measures which might lead to the formation of a comparatively strong Government in his country; he would be relieved from all fear of an advance upon his southern province of Candahar from Persia, and could confine his efforts to guarding the passes of the Hindoo Khoosh and to the improvement of his administration. To the minds of the Belooch the presence of a British force at Quetta would be equally acceptable, and such has been frequently expressed to me both by His Highness the Khan of Khelat and his principal Chiefs, His Highness even offering to supply gratis the materials which would be required for the purpose of building a cantonment. It would free them from all fear of attack from their hereditary enemies the Persians and Affghans, while there could be no breach of faith on our part in occupying a portion of the valley, as by an article in our treaty with the Belooch State in 1854, we can claim to occupy any position we like in the country for military purposes, and this article we have already taken advantage of with the greatest benefit both to ourselves and the Belooch by placing five of our Sind frontier outposts within their country. As with Affghanistan by freeing the ruler from the fear of outward attack, it would enable the Khan in some way to realize the dream of Calcutta politicals, of having strong governments in the countries situated immediately beyond our frontier, but which I hold to be impossible unless we offer them a little more assistance than they can expect from a continuation of our present inactivity. It would also insure a safe com-

mercial road through the Bolan pass, the difficulties of which even Sir Henry Havelock points out as insignificant, and which with a little engineering skill might be made available for wheeled carriages. Sir William Mansfield has throughout his elaborate minute written as if we were still at war with the Affghans and Belooch, and as if we knew as little of them, their country and their habits, as we did thirty years ago, and his reference to works written of events which occurred at that period bear little on the present state of affairs, while the inference to be drawn from the fact of his sanctioning the province of Sind being left without British troops is entirely contrary to the spirit of his minute, which points to a state of affairs in the countries beyond our frontier which would hardly justify so distinguished a soldier in acting towards a border-province in the manner he has done, unless of course he has forgotten "our experiences of 1857 and 1858." I quite agree with Sir William, that the policy of Russia must be guided by the relations between the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg, but I do not see that it follows that therefore we are to take no precautions for the safety of India in case of the relations between the two Cabinets becoming estranged.

I now come to that part of Sir William's minute which accuses me of proposing an insidious policy. Now, had my memorandum and Sir William's minute been published together, the public would have been able to judge whether any part of the former could convey to any really ingenuous mind the meaning which Sir William has succeeded in twisting one paragraph into. Such a policy as that of which he accuses me, is I am sure more suited to his peculiar idiosyncracy than to mine, for I do not think that there is a single act in my official career which could be construed into an attempt at deception. The meaning which I intended to be understood by the paragraph quoted, was that the details of the scheme might be gradually carried into effect without causing the excitement in India which a sudden advance and occupation of Quetta would be sure to create, but throughout my paper I propose no action except with the concurrence, assistance and to the benefit of "the people to be operated upon." When the time and circumstances arrive for this Quetta question to be again seriously discussed, and the British Government of the day is compelled by public opinion to favour its adoption, I have no doubt we shall then have a minute of Sir William's pointing out its advantages and a leading article in the *Times of India* backing Sir William's opinion.—Yours, &c.

HENRY GREEN.

London, 11th March 1870.

BOMBAY.

Mr. Jeysing Rao Angria has been appointed karbharee to the state of Javar.—*Indu-Prakash.*

Free General Assembly's Institution.—The annual exhibition will be held in the Institution Hall, Khetwadi, on Wednesday the 13th April, commencing precisely at 5 P.M. The chair will be occupied by N. Spencer, Esq.

Assault.—Yesterday, before the Chief Magistrate, Thomas Embley, a seaman of the ship Britain's Pride, was charged with assaulting, with a hammer, George Carroll and another, and was sent to jail for a month with rigorous imprisonment.

Accidental Death.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday at Tarwady concerning the death of Baijee, a Hindoo girl, aged about seven years, who fell into a quarry hole while attempting to draw water. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The late Murder of a Mussulman Girl.—The case against Sheik Ebram Minna Gazee, a fireman on board a ship, for the murder of a Mussulman girl named Fatima, aged about two years, will be tried this morning at the Criminal Sessions before a special jury.

On a representation having been made by a few liquor shop-keepers of Colaba, that if any more wholesale or retail shops are opened than there are at present, there will be more than sufficient for the requirements of the residents of that district, the Police Commissioner has resolved not to entertain any application for fresh shops. This is in accordance with the recent orders of Government, that efforts should be made in all directions to diminish drunkenness in Bombay, and more especially in Colaba, where European soldiers are always stationed. The exertions of the Chief Commissioner and his Deputy in this direction cannot be too highly applauded.

Cheating.—On Friday last, Mr. John Kinloch, a merchant, appeared before the Chief Magistrate, and obtained warrants of apprehension against Allaruckia Peerbhoy and Ramjee Alputee, charging them with cheating. He stated that on or about the 6th inst. complainant met Allaruckia, who offered on behalf of Ramjee to consign to England through him certain silk, which he described as good Canton Iseltee. Mr. Kinloch went to the Custom House and examined certain goods, which were pointed out there as the said silk. He advanced about £1,150 to Ramjee, and subsequently found that the silk upon which he had made the

war ; if it were, we could excuse a financier for putting on some extraordinary pressure ; but we are in a time of profound and continued peace, and the deficiency arises apparently from gross blunders in previous years in calculating what the income and expenditure should be ; and the fact of raising such a deficiency in this way cannot reconcile us to the tax. (Hear, hear.) And on what is the money to be spent? It may be in the building of barracks such as those which we have seen at Poona ; and I think the tax-payers will not reconcile themselves to so much money being spent on such enormous and extravagant buildings. (Hear, hear.) English soldiers must be lodged in buildings such as no man in Poona occupies except, perhaps, the Governor himself : If we had the consolation of knowing that these barracks were to be used for ever and ever, it might be satisfactory, but with regard to these, is it not the case that a station sometimes is not sooner fully fledged and everything spent upon it that can be than it is required, and no one can help himself in the matter, that the station is to be abandoned and the troops are to go elsewhere?—(applause)—or, the money may, and probably will, be devoted on a large scale for the development of internal communication, by which the ryots and cultivators will benefit in an infinitely greater degree than those on whom the tax is levied. The hardship of the tax consists in the extremely limited members on whom it falls. The English income-tax is not approved of at home, but see the difference. In England a penny per £ on 30 millions of people produces, I think I am right in saying, £1,200,000 ; here 1d. in the pound on 150 millions of people yields £291,000—the people here are five times as numerous and they produce considerably less than one-fourth what the English population does. Now it may be said to us, and will be said, for it seems to have been said in the debate in the Viceregal Council—"What other sources of income are there for Government?" Well, we know the Government has a very large and valuable property, and we have heard it said a great many times, and said, too, very plainly, that that property might be devoted to much greater advantage for the State. (Hear, hear.) We have heard lately that a certain district has been settled, that upon the ryots of that district the rent levied is a mere pittance, and that the expenses of the departments in that district amounts to about a million sterling on the two millions of rent, or very nearly a half of what this tax is reckoned to produce. I don't say I am familiar with this question ; I don't say that the money can be got ; but I say were the matter looked into and that when Government comes down upon a comparatively few people to pay what is a very heavy tax—for 7½d. would be considered a very heavy tax in England—it would reconcile us in some degree if Sir Richard Temple would go into the question and show that the property of Government cannot be better administered, and that the ryots are the poorest classes of the community, and, in their remuneration, below the general level. Such questions we are entitled to ask and to expect their being answered, if we are to reconcile ourselves to the imposition of a tax such as is now announced. (Applause.)

Mr. A. Grant (of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.)—Mr. Chairman, I would warn the committee against criticising the state of the public expenditure without the most perfect data to go upon. Mr. Bright takes out the £900,000 and supposes that that goes for permanent works. But suppose it does not, then you find yourselves put in a most awkward position, and I think that the committee would do better if they would confine themselves to protesting against the imposition of this increased income-tax. It is very dangerous ground indeed to begin to criticise expenditure. The committee may say on general grounds that they approve of permanent works being erected out of loans, and the repayment of the loans being distributed over several years. That is a general statement, and I think the committee would be very safe in keeping themselves to that, though I think they cannot be too strong in protesting against the imposition of this increased income-tax. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I do not agree with what has been said about an income-tax being unfair. I think an income-tax, if its incidence is fairly distributed, is the fairest tax that can be devised. In England it is nearly the fairest tax that can be devised, and the difficulties are so slight that all financiers have agreed to keep it up to a certain extent. In India here we find a deficiency of about a million. Well, it would naturally occur to raise that million by an increase of 2 per cent. on all the taxation, which would provide it; or by a new tax on luxuries, which are always a legitimate object of taxation : but that is not our present Finance Minister's plan; his scheme is to levy a cess on the European Government servants and the mercantile community, a mere drop in the bucket of the population of India, and increases their taxation 200 per cent. I speak subject to correction, but as far as this year has gone, I do not think it matters very much to Bombay merchants what the income-tax is. (Laughter, and hear, hear.) As Government servants, I think I can point out to you the hardship that comes upon them in virtue of this increased income-tax. You may divide public servants into men who have served less than ten years and men who have served over ten years. Men who have served under ten years can just exist upon their pay, and yet Government cuts the pay of these officials, because it is a simple way of getting the income-tax, one rupee in every 32 ; and that every one will allow is a hardship. Government officials of more than ten years' service are expected then to begin to put by something out of their high pay for the support of themselves in their old age and for the education of their families. Now, the income-tax ought not to be levied upon the entire income. It is expenditure you want to get at : you have no right to levy an income-tax on savings. Savings are not expenditure, and in the case of terminable incomes are not fairly and legitimately taxable as part of the taxpayer's income. The part of a man's income saved is put into some investment and passes into the accumulated savings of the country to be distributed as wages in productive industry. If an income-tax is levied on such savings the money already taxed will be taxed again the next year, and so the man who has refrained from spending his whole income is taxed twice over on the same money. In England this principle is, I believe, acknowledged in theory, but is not admitted in practice, because the difficulty would be so great in determining what portion of their incomes mercantile and professional men do save. But in India it is different. It is, we may say, the universal practice of Government officers of more than ten years' standing to put by a large proportion of their incomes to provide for their own old age or for the education of their families, and there would be no difficulty in arriving at a fair estimate of the proportion of income actually spent. Indeed, the pay of senior officers is so high, in order that they may make provision for their latter days. Now suppose we fix two-fifths, a very fair proportion, as the amount put by, that will leave three-fifths of his pay as fairly taxable. If the Finance Minister levies 3½ per cent. on the whole income, it is in reality levying nearly 5 per cent. on what I contend is the only equitable taxable amount. I have thus shown the hardship to Government officers entailed by this obnoxious tax. Junior officers can ill afford to have their pay cut, and senior officers are taxed on too large an amount. I hope the committee will urge in strong terms the terrible injustice of the tax, although I fear it is almost too late to hope for a removal of it this year. (Applause.)

The Chairman was about to put the resolution, when Mr. Grant proposed that the clause "on the state of the public expenditure" should be omitted. The suggestion was accepted, and the motion unanimously carried in this form :—"That the committee of management be empowered to draw up and forward to H. E. the Viceroy in Council a memorial praying for the removal of the additional income tax."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—12TH APRIL, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom—

Via Turkey, 11th April, 2-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 17 hours 20 minutes.

Via Russia, 12th April, 12-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 40 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 11th April, 11-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 10 hours 50 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe—

Via Turkey, 11th April, 2-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 16 hours 20 minutes.

Via Russia, 11th April, 8-6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 14 hours 5 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 11th April, 12-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 1 hours 45 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 11th to 8 P.M. of the 12th April is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	9 38	5 27
,, Calcutta	29 22	1 6
,, Madras	7 46	6 20

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

BOMBAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SECOND DAY : TUESDAY, 12TH APRIL.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

THEFTS.—The following prisoners, who pleaded guilty, were sentenced this day :—Laxumon Dhondoo was charged with theft as a servant of property in possession of his master, and was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.—Wittoo Sonoo was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for theft in a building used as a human dwelling.—Deen Mahomed, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months, on a charge of theft of property in possession of his master.—Jeewa Sumb'oo and Hursia Jadhow, were each sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for theft in a building used as a human-dwelling—Jetha Madhowjee was

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY.

THE tenth annual meeting of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company was held in the offices of the secretaries and treasurers (Messrs. Nicol & Co.,) on Monday afternoon. There was a large attendance of shareholders, and Mr. W. Nicol, chairman of the board of directors, occupied the chair.

The Chairman, in proposing the first resolution, said —In view of the important business to be taken in hand immediately this meeting is over, I will not detain you at the present time with any lengthy observations. Many of you will no doubt wonder why your directors have delayed so long in calling the shareholders together to pass the accounts of the past year. In ordinary course our annual general meeting would have been held about the beginning of last September, but at that time negotiations with Government were progressing, and progressing so satisfactorily, that your directors hoped from week to week, almost from day to day, to be able to summon you together, not only to pass the accounts for the past year, but also to decide upon the Government offer for the purchase of the property. They thought they were only consulting the convenience shareholders in putting off the annual meeting until such time as they could also hold a meeting for the consideration of the offer of Government, but could they have foreseen the great delay that has taken place in bringing negotiations with Government to a conclusion, they would have held the annual meeting at the usual time. With that explanation, I shall now proceed to the consideration of the business in hand. The directors' report having been so long before you, I presume it is your pleasure that it be taken as read. It cannot fail to have been highly gratifying to you all to observe the large amount of work done during the year under review on such advantageous terms. For this we are indebted mainly to the able management of our chief engineer. No doubt the times have also been in our favour, but it is to Mr. Ormiston, who has his department in a state of such thorough organization, enabling him to get through a maximum of work at a minimum of cost, that much of the saving is undoubtedly due. It will also be satisfactory to you to learn that the works are now being carried on in an equally economical manner. About 18¼ acres of land have been reclaimed since the date of the directors' report, and had the funds at the disposal of your directors been sufficient, the whole of the land estate might have been completed this season. In the circumstances in which the company was placed, however, your directors did not think it advisable to call up more money from the shareholders, and as Government declined to advance money for the prosecution of the works, operations had to be considerably curtailed. Regarding the future I can say nothing at the present time. Should it presently be decided to accept the offer of Government for the purchase of the property, it will not be necessary to consider how additional funds are to be raised to carry on the works to completion; but if on the other hand that offer be declined, your directors will have to proceed at once to call up the remaining liability upon the new shares, and to consider what further steps must be taken in the matter. In their report, your directors have recommended a dividend being paid at the rate of 2½ per cent. upon the capital called up ; but in consequence of some items of interest having been disallowed by Government in accepting the capital account of the company to 30th June last (which I shall explain to you more fully when I lay before you the Government offer), it is not proposed to recommend a distribution of more than 2 per cent. at the present time. If the Government offer be accepted, the disallowed items of interest will have to be debited to revenue, which will reduce the balance at credit of profit and loss account to Rs. 304,442. A dividend of 2 per cent. will give Rs. 20 per share, and Rs. 11,6-8 on the new shares, leaving a balance of Rs. 21,910-3-0 to be carried forward to the current year's account. The revenue for the nine months of the year 1869-70 has increased most satisfactorily, but the expenditure during the same period, owing to heavy charges for interest upon borrowed money and the larger expenditure upon temporary roads, will be proportionately increased at the last year. If the property is to pass into the hands of Government, say on 30th April, a dividend of Rs. 20 on the old shares, and a corresponding dividend on the new, for the ten months, may be expected. The Hon. Andrew Scoble who, for the second time, joined the board of directors about the beginning of 1869, resigned his seat some months ago upon being appointed Advocate General, and your directors desire to record their high appreciation of his zeal and unflagging interest in all the concerns of the company during the years he has served on the direction. Your directors had also to regret the resignation of Mr. Adams, and to him the thanks of the shareholders are due 1869, his unwearied attention to the affairs of the company. I now beg to propose, "That the report of the directors, which has been circulated amongst the shareholders, be taken as read ; that the balance sheet and statement of accounts for the year ended 30th June 1869 be examined by the transfer of Rs. 21,193-2-09 of interest from capital expenditure to revenue expenditure, and that the accounts so amended be approved and adopted."

Mr. Kessowjee Naik seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The following resolutions were then put to the meeting and unanimously agreed to :—

Proposed by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, and seconded by Mr. Peter Adams,—"That a dividend of twenty rupees per share on the old shares in the company, and of ten rupees six annas and eight pies per share on the new shares, be paid to the shareholders (2 per cent per annum), be now declared, payable in such manner as may be determined by the directors."

Proposed by Mr. Merwanjee Manockjee, Setna, and seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Jehangeer Tarachund,—"That Kessowjee Naik, Esq., be re-elected a director."

Proposed by Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee, and seconded by Mr. Ramjee Madhowjee,—"That Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq., be re-elected a director."

Proposed by Mr. R. L. King, and seconded by Mr. William Thomson,—"That the appointment of William Nicol, Esq., as a director, made by the Board, be sanctioned."

Proposed by Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, and seconded by Mr. John F. Moir—"That G. Ramsay Wilson, Esq., and S. W. Read, Esq., be appointed auditors for the year commencing 1st July 1869, and that their remuneration be Rs. 750 each."

Proposed by Mr. William Nicol, and seconded by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq.—"That the fees (Rs. 750) voted to J. L. Brodie, Esq., as auditor for year to 30th June 1869, be paid to G. Ramsay Wilson, Esq., he having audited the Books for that period without any assistance from his co-auditor."

THE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

RESOLUTION TO SELL THE ESTATE.

The meeting then resolved itself into a special general meeting to consider the proposals of Government for the purchase of the property. The Chairman (Mr. Nicol) spoke as follows :—After a long and truly vexatious delay, which though your directors regret they are not responsible for, we are at last met together to consider in a definite form the offer of Government for the purchase of our property, and to pass such resolutions for or against its acceptance as shall be deemed proper. The delay that has taken place in finally placing this offer before you must, I fear, have been a source of much inconvenience to all and of serious loss to many. I can only say that your directors and those acting with them did every thing that lay in their power to hasten on the negotiations. I now wish to acknowledge, and to express my thanks for, the patience and forbearance of the shareholders whilst these protracted negotiations were going on. They might have considerably embarrassed us in our dealing with Government, had they required us to explain from time to time how matters progressed, and I take it as a mark of confidence in the directors that they were allowed to bring these negotiations to a conclusion without any interference on the part of the shareholders. Before proceeding to consider the offer of Government, perhaps it may not be out of place if I give a brief sketch of the history of this company. Started early in 1859 with a capital of 9 lacs of rupees by a few influential men,—one being my friend Mr. Kessowjee Naik (who I think I am correct in saying has been on the board of direction from that day to this), the company commenced operations by taking over from private parties certain rights for reclaiming land from the sea for the purpose of providing additional accommodation for the growing trade of the port. The Elphinstone Bunder was finished and opened for public traffic in August of the same year, the work having been commenced before the present company was formed, and various other measures were taken to carry out the objects for which the company was established. Nothing very remarkable occurred until 1861, when it was found necessary to double the capital of the company, and in the same year proposals were made to Government to provide land at Warree Bay for a terminus for the G. I. P. Railway, the company receiving in return certain grants of foreshore. The offer of the company was accepted, the work was prosecuted with great vigour, and the site for the G. I. P. Railway was finished and handed over to Government within little more than the specified time. The company also in the same year made arrangements for securing on long lease the Clare and Carnac Bunders, with a view to acquiring the privilege of reclaiming the foreshore, but these bunders did not actually pass into the hands of the company until about 18 months afterwards. It was in 1861 or the beginning of 1862 that the extended reclamation scheme was inaugurated, and which, with some modifications in the arrangement of the basins, is now being carried out. In 1863 the capital of the company was raised to 54 lacs of rupees by the issue of new shares, and in the following year (which you will all remember was one of unparalleled speculation) the property which the company possessed, with its various rights and privileges, attained a very high value in the market, the shares at one time being readily saleable at about a lac and eighty-five thousand rupees each, that was for one A, one B, and four C shares, the paid up amount being Rs. 24,000 for the six. About that time it was thought advisable, in order to give greater facility for transfer and to admit of the general public becoming more largely interested in the property to subdivide the A, B, and C shares into new shares of Rs. 1,000 each. In December of 1864 Mr. Ormiston joined the company as Chief Engineer, and under him the works have since been carried on in a very efficient manner, and with due regard to economy. Early in 1865 a proposal to purchase the rights and interests of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, and of the Frere Press Company, which was associated with it, for the sum of three crores of rupees (or for more than three times the amount of money that had been then spent upon the property) was submitted to a general meeting of shareholders and rejected. Subsequent events proved that the decision then come to was a wise one, for had the proposal been entertained it is very doubtful if the evil times which afterwards came upon Bombay would have enabled the would-be purchasers to complete their engagements. Shortly after the rejection of this offer it was found necessary again to increase the capital of the company, which was now doubled by the issue of 5,400 new shares of Rs. 1,000 each ; 1,800 of these shares were issued to the old shareholders in proportion to their holding in the company, and the remaining 3,600 shares were sold by auction. These realized an average premium of Rs. 2,265 per share, or a gross amount of Rs. 81,56,750,—the greater part of which was at once distributed among the registered shareholders of the company in accordance with a special resolution. The capital of the company was again doubled towards the end of 1865, but in consequence of the complications which soon afterwards overtook Bombay, only Rs. 200 per share of the new capital were called up. Government however consented to release a sum of ten lacs of rupees deposited by the company in the Bank of Bombay as security for the indemnity given by the company to Government in the matter of Bunderwarra Hill, and with the funds thus placed at their disposal, and by restricting expenditure to only necessary works, the company continued its operations till the close of 1866. In December of that year it was resolved, not however without great opposition on the part of many of the shareholders, to make a call of Rs. 200 per share spread over the first eight months of 1867, and at the annual general meeting in that year a committee of shareholders was appointed to assist the directors in determining how much could best be provided for the ensuing season's work without making further calls in the then depressed state of Bombay. It was resolved to apply to Government for an advance of ten lacs of rupees on the security of certain dues, and this advance was granted in January 1868. Subsequently, the condition of Bombay having improved, calls upon the new shares were resumed—Rs. 50 per share being called up at intervals of three months. These calls were, with few exceptions, regularly met,—the last having been paid on 1st July 1869. Having now briefly sketched the history of the company from its commencement to the date of the offer of Government to purchase its property, I shall proceed to the consideration of the business in hand. The offer of Government, as you are all aware, was originally to purchase the rights, interests and estate of the company for a sum equal to its paid-up capital, in 4 per cent. stock of the Government of India at the price of 93. In addition, however, to the paid-up capital, various other sums have been expended upon the works, and it has now come to this that all money properly chargeable to capital is to be refunded by Government in 4 per cent. stock at the price of 93. The capital account of the company to 30th June last has been acknowledged as correct, and our books have since been examined on behalf of Government to the 28th February. With reference to this second audit, however, no report has yet been received, but I have not learned that any objection has been taken to our treatment of the account up to that date. It may be convenient that I should here state, as nearly as can at present be estimated, what I consider is the cash value of the Government offer, taking the paper at the issued price of 93. Excluding liquidation expenses and compensation charges, the amount of which has not yet been determined, but including the amount available for dividend on 30th June 1869 and the surplus revenue from 1st July last to date, I calculate that each old share is worth about Rs. 1,100. This, as I have said, is taking the Government paper at 93, but 4½ per cent. paper at present shows a gain of 2½ per cent. upon the price at which our paper is to be issued, and I don't think we need fear that the Elphinstone stock when it comes upon the market will to any extent depreciate the present value. So much for the cash value of the Government offer. Now then let us see what the Government are to receive in exchange. A reference to last year's report will show you that up to 30th June the company had available for its own use about 118 acres of land with nearly 52 acres of basins, on my left is a plan of the works as at the present time. Between 1st July and 31st ult. a further 18¼ acres of land were reclaimed, the total extent of the company's property now consisting of about 52 acres of basins, 203¼ acres of land reclaimed, several miles of roads made and chains built, with extensive godowns and other accommodation, &c. That is the property, with all its rights and privileges, Government propose to buy, and for which they offer to give us our first outlay in four per cent. paper at 93. Now as I said in July last the offer of Government is less liberal than the company had a right to expect. The least that should have been offered in my opinion was cost price, and to have arrived at that, interest made up to the equivalent of say five per cent per annum ought to have been allowed. By the offer as it now stands the company gets back only its original outlay (with such small interest as has from time to time been paid in dividends), and those shareholders who have stuck to the undertaking through good and bad times alike now find that they have been helping to carry on these great works with no adequate return for the capital invested. We have however an offer before us which in the opinion of Government is sufficiently liberal, and it is with that offer we have now to deal. There is something to be said both for and against a sale of our property on such terms as have been proposed by Government—on the one hand we have to look forward to a time of heavy expenditure before there is any reasonable prospect of our getting a dividend equal to the rate of interest the Government offer will at once yield, and on the other hand we have the sure expectation that in the course of years our property will be immensely valuable, returning its shareholders very handsome profits. Let us in the first place glance at some of the advantages to be gained by a transfer of our property to Government. First of all traders who have largely invested in the undertaking get back their money for their own legitimate business—some of them at considerable profit, and others at comparatively little sacrifice. And secondly, permanent investors in exchange for their share certificates get Government stock bearing interest considerably in excess of profit for the next few years they may expect to receive by retaining their present holding. Then again we are relieved of heavy expenditure, and not a little risk, in connection with our proposed Dock Works. The present estimate for these is about a million sterling, but in works of such magnitude, involving the sinking of massive foundations many feet below the level of low water, it is easy to see that any estimate framed just now may possibly prove erroneous. We have seen this before in works of a similar kind both in this country and at home. I have said also that there will be not a little risk in constructing the Dock Works. Mr. Ormiston will bear me out in this, and when the nature of the works to be undertaken is considered, the depth to which the foundations of the massive sea-walls will have to be sunk, the constant dredging which may be necessary to keep the channels open and the large basin free from silt, and various other contingencies, I think you will all allow that the successful carrying out of these works must be attended with a good deal of risk and anxiety. Then there is this other consideration, which however from a shareholder's point of view ought not perhaps to be taken into account,—but to my mind it carries great weight, and ought not to be lost sight of in considering the propriety or otherwise of parting with our property,—I refer to the advantage which the public will derive by the Elphinstone Reclamation becoming the property of Government, whereby the whole foreshore from the Fort to Mazagon will be placed under one management and worked upon a uniform system. I am firmly persuaded that much good will result to the trade of Bombay by combining the Elphinstone and Moody Bay reclamations and working them under one control, and I have no hesitation in saying that the new Harbour Trust which it is H. E. the Governor's intention to form if he succeeds in obtaining possession of our property will be (if wisely constituted and judiciously worked) an immense boon to the trade of the place. Now against these immediate advantages, and others which will doubtless readily suggest themselves to individual shareholders, we have to place the somewhat remote prospect of our property some day becoming a mine of wealth, and yielding those who may then be interested in it very handsome dividends. That this will come about in the course of time I most certainly believe, but before we can hope for such a prosperous state of things, large sums of money will have been spent and serious difficulties overcome. Circumstances also may arise which will postpone for a longer time than many of us at present imagine the payment of a larger dividend than our present two or two and half per cent. To reap the full benefits which the undertaking when completed may be expected to yield, expenditure must go on for nearly five years to come at the rate of about twenty lacs of rupees a year. The question then naturally arises, how is this large sum of money to be raised? The remaining liability upon the new shares as stated in last year's report has been already anticipated, and without raising further capital or borrowing money at what might possibly be a high rate of interest for the company to pay, we should have to depend upon what might come in from the proceeds of forfeited shares, and from sales of land. Of the former there are 4,413 shares, which if re-issued at par would give the company forty-four lacs of rupees to be going on with, and by the time that amount of money was spent, possibly sales of land on a large scale might be practicable. But in making a calculation it would not be prudent to count upon getting anything like par for these shares. Regarding sales of land, I must say for myself that until our dock estate is finished, giving ample water frontage to our reclamation, I do not think we shall find land in much request. Your directors hoped that the opening of the overbridges and the intersecting of the company's property by roads would create a demand for land, but as yet no offers for any quantity have been received. Perhaps it is yet rather too early to judge of the effect such opening up of the property is likely to have, but at the same time I fear we shall not find land readily taken up at what may be considered its fair value until such time as we have more extended water frontage. After our dock estate is finished we should have no difficulty in selling land at very remunerative rates. Your directors would therefore probably have to look chiefly to the shareholders, or the money market, for the means of carrying on the works to completion. In either case, seeing that there would be so much more capital or borrowed money, upon which interest would have to be paid, I fear we could not hold out to ourselves any prospect of getting for some time to come a larger return for our money than we are now receiving. The gross revenue of the company from 1st July last to 31st ultimo amounts to Rs. 590,424, being an increase of Rs. 88,326 upon the gross revenue of the corresponding nine months of 1869. This is very encouraging, and year by year as the railway system becomes developed, and traffic flows to our bunders from the opening of the Suez Canal, we may confidently expect the revenue of the company to increase with equal strides. In estimating the future prospects of our property, however, there are one or two contingencies which may possibly in some degree affect our prosperity, and ought not to be lost sight of at this time. One is, that in the possession of Moody Bay Government has it in its power to interfere with the profitable working of this company. Moody Bay, as you are all aware, is contiguous to our property, and it might possibly suit the purposes of Government to throw open that reclamation, which not being burdened with the heavy cost of our concession, they could easily afford to do on more moderate terms than would be advantageous to us. Work is being pushed on at Moody Bay, and though land there cannot be available for traffic for some time yet, it would at no very distant day become a formidable rival to our estate. Then again Government have the Malet Bunder, which was given by the Elphinstone Company in exchange for the old Musjid, and it is quite possible that it may be intended to make that a free wharf as the old Musjid was, which would of course draw away a considerable amount of traffic from our bunders and seriously affect the prosperity of our company. In short, both at Moody Bay and at Malet Bunder we would have Government as our competitor for the favor of the public, and being in a better position than we as regards the cost of reclamation, it may safely be assumed that such a competition would not result to our advantage. Government have also the control of the Hurbur fees, and though I would not apprehend any difficulty on that account, it is quite possible that by being content with mere interest upon their outlay in Moody Bay, and charging only such rates both for the landing and storage of goods as would recoup that interest, they might compel us in self-defence to lower our rates very considerably. All these things must be taken into consideration in deciding how it is best to act in present circumstances. Turning now to the correspondence that has taken place on the subject of these negotiations with Government, I shall briefly advert to a few of the more important topics which have been under consideration. Your directors have not thought it necessary to publish any portion of this voluminous correspondence, but shareholders have had an opportunity of perusing the various letters in manuscript at the office of the company. I shall first take up the item of interest upon money borrowed from time to time for the prosecution of the reclamation works. In our balance sheet to 30th June last we included in our capital account a sum of Rs. 91,123 odd for interest upon money borrowed from various sources prior to that date. This however has been disallowed by Government as a capital charge, for the reason that on a former occasion interest accruing upon capital money had been credited to revenue, and pointed out the principle which had guided them in the treatment of interest upon capital money received and borrowed. One of the reasons they brought forward was that the surplus revenue of each year had been either kept uninvested to meet any possible excess of capital expenditure over receipts, or else had been sunk in the reclamation, instancing the year 1866, when no dividend was declared because the net earnings of the company for that year (about 3 lacs) were locked up in the undertaking. They urged that it would have been perfectly legitimate to have credited all such surplus revenue with a fair rate of interest and debited capital, and further that a portion of the remuneration paid to the secretaries and treasurers from year to year (which has from the very beginning been paid out of revenue) might fairly have been made a charge against capital, as their services had been rendered as much on behalf of the construction of the works as on the development of traffic. Our appeal however to have the items of interest in question referred to or treated as a capital charge met with no other response than that Government could not entertain the claim. It must be admitted that there is some reason in the objection brought forward to treat as a charge against capital interest upon money borrowed prior to the date of the Government offer. I cannot say as much for their refusal to re-pay interest upon money borrowed for the prosecution of the works since that date. When the offer to purchase the property was made, your directors, from what passed with H.E. the Governor, understood that if there were no legal objections or other difficulties in the way, the property would be taken over as on the 30th June last, and interest upon the purchase money run from 1st July. Acting upon this belief the works were continued, the sanction of Government being obtained to any important contracts, and when in September last we came to the end of our available funds, we applied to Government for an advance at the further instalment of the reclamation. Our application, however, was declined, the reason given being that the arrangement we proposed would be difficult to effect, but it was suggested that such funds as might be required until the transaction was concluded should be taken up on loan in the ordinary way. Being still in the belief that if there were no legal difficulties in the way the property would be transferred as on the 30th June, and that consequently any interest upon capital money would be a charge against the works, your directors acted upon the suggestion of Government and obtained a cash credit from the Bank of Bombay for 10 lacs of rupees. About three months afterwards however we received official intimation from Government that under the orders of the Government of India the four per cent. paper in which the purchase of the company's property is proposed to be made will bear interest from the date of the actual transfer of the property, not a word being said about the arrangement with the Governor that should no obstacles intervene the property would be taken over as on the 30th June last. Immediately upon the return of H. E. from Calcutta I waited upon him, with Mr. Ormiston and Mr. Rimington, with reference to this decision as pointed out that, relying upon what had formerly passed, your directors had considered they were carrying on the works as it were in trust for, and for the sole benefit of Government, until the negotiations for the purchase of the property were concluded. It having however been decided by supreme authority that the interest upon the purchase money was to run only from the date of actual transfer, a claim was at once put forward for interest upon money borrowed since the 1st July for the prosecution of the works, as also for interest upon the surplus revenue for the year ended 30th June 1869, which was all locked up in the undertaking. We therefore requested Government to advance, free of interest, such further money as might be required for carrying on the works until the property was finally handed over. The claim for interest was, I regret to say, in this case also disallowed; Government were, however, more generous with regard to the second request for an advance of funds, and you will be glad to hear that about a fortnight or three weeks ago we actually did receive a cash credit for 3 lacs of rupees. In a transaction of such magnitude as the present, the money loss to the shareholders by this decision of Government is not to be taken into account, and further reference on the point would have been sure to cause considerable delay, your directors let the matter drop. I cannot help saying, however, that in this matter of interest the company has been most unfairly dealt with. As regards the date of final transfer, nothing has yet been definitely settled. Government have asked if your directors will agree to the 30th of June next being fixed as the date on which the transfer of the property should take place, and your directors have replied, pointing out how injurious to the interests of the shareholders, after all the delay that has already taken place, any such postponement of the final settlement would be, and asking that the 30th of April might be fixed instead of the 30th June. I regret that, owing to the absence of H.E. the Governor from Bombay, no reply has yet been received to our letter, but upon his return your directors will at once see him and endeavour to get an earlier date than the 30th of June fixed. Should they succeed, due notice thereof will be given in the newspapers. As this is a point which is particularly interesting to all of you, I will read the letters which have passed on the subject. Mr. Nicol then read the following correspondence :—

Elphinstone Land and Press Co. (Limited),
Bombay, 2nd April 1870.

To the Hon'ble Colonel KENNEDY, R.E.,
Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

SIR,—In view of the forthcoming meeting of our shareholders, we are instructed to inform you that the liquidators of the company will be in a position to sign the instruments transferring the property to Government on the date of the confirmation of the resolution to wind up the company, viz., the 25th instant.

The instruments we refer to will, we understand, be of a simple nature, and are, we trust, now being prepared by the law officers of the Government.

In order that we may be in a position to satisfy shareholders on those points at the meeting to be held on the 11th inst., we request that Government will give us an assurance that the deed of transfer will be ready by the 25th instant, and also that at least that portion of the capital account agreed upon to 30th June last, viz., Rs. 1,93,76,356-0-07 will at the same time be paid to the liquidator.

We have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servants,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

No. 496 of 1870.
Public Works Department.

To Messrs. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers,
Elphinstone Land & Press Co., Limited.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to the proposed articles of agreement between Government and your company, I am directed to enquire if you agree to the 30th of June next being fixed upon as the date on which the transfer of the property should take place.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
M. K. KENNEDY, Col., R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 2nd April 1870.

Elphinstone Land and Press Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, 4th April 1870.

Lieut.-Colonel TREVOR, R.E., Acting Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

SIR,—We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No. 496 of 2nd inst., informing us that you are directed to enquire with reference to the proposed articles of agreement between Government and the company, if we agree to the 30th June next being fixed upon as the date on which the transfer of the property should take place.

In replying to your letter we will premise that we understand Government to mean that the purchase money of the property would be paid and the interest thereon would run from the 30th June 1870.

Prior to receipt of this letter we had addressed you on the same subject.

The course proposed by Government, in the letter under reply, is so contrary to the interests of our shareholders, that we beg respectfully to ask Government to reconsider it.

When it is borne in mind that the negotiations for the sale of the property have already extended over a period of nine months, and that during that time the company has continued to carry on the reclamation works with money borrowed at its own cost,—that the dividend at present being earned by the company is less than the rate of interest on the Government paper upon which the purchase money is proposed to be paid, and that the shareholders being mostly traders, are in pressing need of their money for business purposes during the present working season, it will be seen how injuriously any postponement of the date of transfer would affect the shareholders.

We believe we are correct in stating that the shareholders, as a body, are under the firm conviction that the transfer will be completed immediately after the sale of the property has been confirmed, and any proposal to postpone the final settlement, as suggested by Government, will be received with disfavour.

We would therefore most respectfully request that the 30th April be the day fixed upon for Government taking possession of the property, and for their paying at least so much of the purchase money as has been acknowledged by them to be due.

If it would be any convenience for Government that we should continue by the present organization of the company, to collect the revenue and to superintend the works for a short period, say from 30th April to 30th June, we shall be happy to do so, on such terms as may be mutually arranged.—We have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servants,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

A great deal of time was lost in considering the question of the liquidation of the company. The legal advisers of the company were clearly of opinion that the transaction contemplated would come within the scope of a voluntary liquidation, but counsel advising Government in the matter were as clearly of opinion that in order to give Government a good title to the property and to protect it from any claims of shareholders, it was necessary that the company should be wound up by or under the supervision of the Court, their principal objection to a voluntary liquidation being that the consideration for the purchase was Government promissory notes, not cash. Government accordingly intimated to your directors that having regard to the advice they had received, they considered it necessary that the company should be wound up by or under the supervision of the Court. Apprehending that such a course would entail upon the company very considerable expense and delay, your directors, by the advice of the company's solicitors, at once requested that a short Act of the Imperial Council of India might be passed confirming the arrangement made between Government and the company, and authorizing the transfer of the property by voluntary liquidators. Our application received the cordial support of the authorities here, and as you no doubt all know, an Act such as we had applied for was passed by the Viceroy's Council about a fortnight ago. The only other subject in the correspondence requiring reference at my hands, I think, is our request for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide between Government and the company in the event of any dispute arising as to any items of expenditure charged by us to capital account since the 30th June last. I did not then, nor do I now, anticipate any difficulty in finally settling accounts with Government, but it seemed to the company's solicitors advisable that in the agreement to be prepared some provision for reference in case of need should be made. Government however did not see the necessity for such reference, and objected to an arbitration clause being introduced. They, however, agreed to the terms offered by Government, the liquidation of the company and distribution of the purchase money will proceed as rapidly as is practicable. Regarding the issue of the four per cent. stock in which the purchase money is proposed to be made, I have had placed at my disposal a letter from the Comptroller General of Accounts, Calcutta, addressed to the Secretary and Treasurer, New Bank of Bombay, which I am authorised to read to you. The purport of the letter is as follows : The stock to be created will form an addition to the consolidated four per cent loan of 1st May 1865. It is proposed that instead of in the first instance issuing promissory notes for the amount of new debt, it shall be dealt with by the Bank of Bombay acting as the local agents for the management of the Government debt. That a stock ledger shall be opened in Bombay, in which the entire amount of the new stock shall first be credited to the Elphinstone Company or to the person authorised to act on behalf of the company in the distribution of assets ; that from this account transfers shall be made as may be necessary to accounts to be opened in the names of other persons, the transfers being effected by deed, free of stamp duty. It is further proposed that transfers of stock will be allowed for any amounts not involving fractions of a rupee ; that transfers from the Bombay to the London or Calcutta books shall be made on certificates to be granted by the Bank of Bombay ; that any shareholder who may desire to convert his stock into ordinary promissory notes may obtain a certificate exchangeable for such notes to that effect on application to the Bank of Bombay for 10 lacs of rupees. About three months afterwards however we received official intimation from Government that under the orders of the Government of India the four per cent. paper in which the purchase of the company's property is proposed to be made will bear interest from the date of the actual transfer of the property, not a word being said about the arrangement with the Governor that should no obstacles intervene the property would be taken over as on the 30th June last. Immediately upon the return of H. E. from Calcutta I waited upon him, with Mr. Ormiston and Mr. Rimington, with reference to this decision as pointed out that, relying upon what had formerly passed, your directors had considered they were carrying on the works as it were in trust for, and for the sole benefit of Government, until the negotiations for the purchase of the property were concluded. It having however been decided by supreme authority that the interest upon the purchase money was to run only from the date of actual transfer, a claim was at once put forward for interest upon money borrowed since the 1st July for the prosecution of the works, as also for interest upon the surplus revenue for the year ended 30th June 1869, which was all locked up in the undertaking. We therefore requested Government to advance, free of interest, such further money as might be required for carrying on the works until the property was finally handed over. The claim for interest was, I regret to say, in this case also disallowed; Government were, however, more generous with regard to the second request for an advance of funds, and you will be glad to hear that about a fortnight or three weeks ago we actually did receive a cash credit for 3 lacs of rupees. In a transaction of such magnitude as the present, the money loss to the shareholders by this decision of Government is not to be

POPULAR WOMEN.

(Saturday Review, March 19.)

THE three chief causes of personal popularity are the admiration which is excited, the sympathy which is given, or the pleasure that can be bestowed. We put out of court for our present purpose the popularity which accompanies political power or intellectual strength, this being due to condition, not quality, and therefore not of the sort we mean; besides, it belongs to men rather than to women, who seldom have any direct power that can advance others, and still seldomer intellectual strength enough to obtain a public following because of their confessed supremacy. The popular women we mean are simply those met with in society, women whose natural place is the drawing-room and whose sphere is the well-dressed world, women who are emphatically ladies, and who understand *les convenances* and obey them, even if they take up a cause and practise philanthropy or preach philosophy. But the popular woman rarely does take up a cause, or make her philanthropy conspicuous or her philosophy audible. Partisanship implies angles, and she has no angles. If of the class of the admired, she is most popular who is least obtrusive in her claims and most ingenuous in ignoring her superiority. A pretty woman, however pretty, if affected, vain, or apt to give herself airs, may be admired, but is never popular. The men whom she snubs sneer at her in private; the women whom she eclipses as much as snubs do more than sneer; those only to whom she is gracious find her beauty a thing of joy, but as she is distractingly eclectic in her favouritism she counts as many foes as she has friends; and though those who dislike her cannot call her ugly, they can call her disagreeable, and do. But the pretty woman who wears her beauty to all appearance unconsciously, never suffering it to be aggressive to other women nor wilfully employing it for the destruction of men, who is gracious in manner and of a pleasant temper, who is frank and approachable, and does not seem to consider herself as something sacred and set apart from the world because nature made her lovelier than the rest—she is the woman whom all unite in admiring, the popular person *par excellence* of her set.

The popular pretty woman is one who, take her as a young wife (and she must be married), honestly loves her husband, but does not thrust her affection into the face of the world, and never flirts with him in public. Indeed, she flirts with other men just enough to make time pass pleasantly, and enjoys a rapid waltz or a lively conversation as much as when she was seventeen, and before she was appropriated. She does not think it necessary to go about morally ticketed, nor does she find it necessary for her dignity or her virtue to fence herself round with coldness or indifference to the multitude by way of proving her loyalty to one. Still, as it is notorious that she does love her husband, and as every one knows that they are perfectly content with each other, and therefore not on the look-out for supplements, the men with whom she has those innocent little jokes, those transparent secrets, those animated conversations, that confessed friendship and good understanding, do not make mistakes, and the very women belonging to them forget to be censorious, even though she is so much admired. She is a mother too, and she can sympathize with other mothers, and expatiate on her nursery-in the confidential chat over five o'clock tea, as all fond mothers do and should. She keeps a well-managed house, and is notorious for the amount of needlework she gets through, and of which she is prettily proud, not being ashamed to tell you that the dress you admire so much was made by her own hands, and she will give your wife the pattern if she likes; while she boasts of even rougher upholstery work which she and her maid and her sewing-machine have got through with despatch and credit. She gives dinners with a *cachet* of their own, and that have been evidently planned with careful thought and study; and she is not above her work as mistress and organizer of her household. Yet she finds time to keep abreast with the current literature of the day, and never fails to confess to ignorance of the ordinary topics of conversation. She is not a woman of extreme views about anything. She has not signed improper papers, and she does not discuss improper questions; she does not go in for woman's rights; she has a horror of facility of divorce; and she sets up for nothing—being neither an Advanced Woman desirous of getting the same rights and privileges of men, nor a Griselda who thinks her proper place is at the feet of men, to take their kicks with patience and their caresses with gratitude, as is becoming in an inferior creature. She does not dabble in politics; and though she likes to make her dinners successful and her evenings brilliant, she has no political salon, and is a leader of fashion, or anything so odious, or stupid. She likes to be admired, and she is always ready to let herself be loved; she is always ready, too, to do any good work that comes in her way, and she finds time for the careful overlooking of a few pet charities, about which she says but few words, finds time for her nursery and her drawing-room, and finds time for all she says she has time for, but only on her children to love her and her poor pensioners to admire her, quite as much as she enjoys the brilliant receptions where she is among the most popular and the most beautiful. She is a good, but not censorious judge, her passions are under the control of her principles large, her passions are strong, but not predominant, they are kindly-like those of a child—and her character, with all its feminine defects, is the outcome of womanhood. She is human throughout without the faintest dash of the masculine element in mind or manners, and she aspires to nothing else. She carries with her an atmosphere of happiness, of content, of spirituality of sympathy, of interest, and of enjoyment, which she is not conscious of herself, and which, on the other side of the Channel, has been driven, as those who have it themselves will be aware, to the word "" and perfect nobility of character, much. She is popular, because she understands her drawing without being vain, loving with-and happy in herself, yet not indifferent to because she understands her drawing well as her nursery ones, and knows how to combine domesticity with social splendour. This is the best type of the popular pretty woman to whom is given admiration, and against whom no one has a stone to fling or a sin to whisper; and this is the ideal woman of the English upper-class home, of which, thank heaven, we still raise a few specimens, just to show what women may be if they like, and what sweet and lovely creatures they are when they are content to be as nature designed them.

Another kind of popular woman is the sympathetic woman, the woman who gives instead of receiving. This kind is of variable conditions. She may be old, she may be ugly; in fact, she is more often both than neither, but she is a universal favourite notwithstanding, and no woman is more sought after or less wearied of, although none can say why they like her. She may be married, but generally she is either a widow or an old maid; as, if a wife, her sympathies for things abroad are necessarily somewhat cramped by the pressure of the home life, and her sympathies are her claim to popularity. She is sincere, too, as well as sympathetic, and she is safe. She holds the secrets, both of opinion and deed, of all her friends, but no one suspects that any one has confided secrets to her before himself. She has the art, or the charm, of perpetual spiritual freshness, and all her friends think in turn that the fountain has been unsealed now for the first time. This is not artifice; it is simply the property of deep and inexhaustible sympathy. It is not necessary that she should be a wise adviser to be popular. Her province is to listen and to sympathize, to gather the sorrows and the joys of others into her own breast, so as to soften by sharing or heighten by reduplication. Most frequently, too, she is not over-rigid in her notions of moral prudence, and will let a love-sick girl talk of our lover, even if the affair is hopeless and has been forbidden, while she will do her best to soothe the man whom his has had the misfortune to get crazed about his friend's wife. She has been even known, under pressure, to convey a message or a hint; and of the two she is decidedly more pitiful to sorrow than severe to wrong-doing. She is in at all the misfortunes and maladies of her friends. No death takes place without her bearing part of the mourning on her own soul, but then no marriage is considered complete in which she has not a share. She is called on to help whenever there is work to be done, if she is of the practical type; if only of the mental, she has merely to give up her own pleasures and her time, that she may look on and sympathize. Every one likes her, every one takes to her at first sight, no one is jealous of her, and the law of her life is to spend and be spent for others. It not unfrequently happens though, that she who does so much for those others has to bear her own burden unassisted; and that she sits at home surrounded by the spectres of despair, the ghosts of sorrow, which she helps to dispel from their homes. But she is not selfish, and while she trudges along her daily round under the heavy end of her friends' crosses, she asks no one to lay so much as a finger on her own. In consequence of which no one imagines that she ever suffers at all on her own account; and most of her friends would take it as a personal affront were she to turn the tables and ask for that of which she had given so much to others. She is the moral anodyne of her circle, and when she ceases to soothe, she abdicates the function assigned to her by nature and dies out of her allotted uses.

Another kind of popular person is the woman whose sympathies are more superficial, but whose faculties are more brilliant; the woman who makes herself agreeable, as it is called—that is, who can talk when she is wanted to talk, listen when she is wanted to listen, take a prominent part and some responsibility or keep her personality in the background, according to circumstances and the need of the moment; eminently a useful member of society, and popular just in proportion to the pleasure she can shed around her. But she offends no one, even though she is notoriously sought after and made much of; for she is good-natured to all, and people are not jealous of those who do not flaunt their successes, and whom popularity does not make insolent. The popular woman of this kind is always ready to help in the pleasure of others. She is a fair-weather friend, and shrinks with the most charming frankness from those on whom dark days have fallen. She is really very sorry when any of her friends fall out from the ranks, and are left behind to the tender mercies of those cruel camp-followers in the march of life—sorrow or sickness; but she feels that her place is not with them—rather with the strugglers who are making things pleasant for the main body. But if she cannot stop to smooth the pillows of a dying-bed, or soothe the troubles of an aching heart, she can organize delightful parties, set young people to congenial games, take off bores on to her own shoulders, and even utilizes them for the neutralization of other bores; she is good for the backseat or the front, as is most convenient to others; she can shine at the state dinner where you want a serviceable show, or make a diversion in the quiet, not to say stupid conglomerate of fogies, where you want a lively element to prevent universal stupor; she talks easily and well, and even brilliantly when on her mettle, but not enough to make you envy; and she has no decided opinions. She is a chameleon, an opal, changing ever in changing lights, and no one was yet known to determine her central quality. All that can be said of her is that she is good-natured and amusing, clever, facile, and ever ready to assist at all kinds of gatherings which she has the knack of making "be," and which would have been slow without her; that she knows every game that was ever invented, and is good for every sort of festivity; that she is always well-dressed, even tempered, and in (apparently) unwearied spirits and superb health; but what she is at home, when the world is shut out, never troubles the thoughts of any. She is to society what the sympathetic woman is to the individual, and the reward is much the same in both cases. But unless the socially useful woman has been able to secure the interest of the sympathetic one, the chances are that, popular as she is now, she will be shunted to the side when her time of brilliancy has passed; and that, when her last hour comes, it will find her without the comfort of a friend, forsaken and forgotten. She is of the kind to whom *sic transit* more especially applies; and if her life's food has not been quite the husks, at all events it has not been serviceable or enduring bread.

THE SPANISH DUEL.

MADRID, MARCH 16.

"SATAN finds some mischief still for idle hands to do," says the poet; and certainly the Prince of Darkness has lately been providing employment, with a vengeance, for some of the earthly princes. France has her Pierre Bonaparte, and Spain possesses her Montpensier. It is true that he is only an adopted son; but the nation ought to be proud of him, nevertheless, seeing the noble efforts he has been making for the last two years to raise himself in the estimation of Europe. But, great and manifold as those efforts have been, he has outdone them all by his latest exploit. His has killed in a duel his near relation, the Infanta Don Enrique de Bourbon. Not that society has suffered any very irreparable loss, either by the death of the last-named prince; but that is no excuse for his slayer. The provocation offered to Montpensier would, doubtless, have been very great had it come from any other source; but emanating, as it did, from Don Enrique, it should have been passed over in silence, or, at most, the affair should have been settled in a court of law. As the schoolboy once construed "*de mortuis nil*, say nothing ill, *nisi bonum*, of the dead," yet, in support of what I have stated above, it may not be out of place to say half-a-dozen words concerning Don Enrique's character as a public man. He was not a fool, but he was generally considered to be possessed of anything but a very evenly-balanced mind, especially as regards politics. In fact, not to mince matters, he was thought to be very nearly, if not quite, insane on certain points. Throughout his life he took the line of republicanism, but he took it in such a way as to render himself unsympathetic, even to those whose views he professed. He entirely overshot the mark. Aspiring to be looked upon by the world at large as a sort of Hampden, he only succeeded in causing himself to be considered a species of O'Donovan Rossa. However, he has gone to his account now; and I will proceed to tell you how the whole affair came about. In the beginning of the present month Madrid was pained, but not surprised, to read a manifesto, which has doubtless appeared in your columns. This document calls for no comment. It speaks for itself, both as regards politics and style. In consequence of its publication, Montpensier wrote to Don Enrique, demanding that he should either retract it, or deny the authorship thereof; but the Infante, in reply, not only confirmed that it was his production, but also enclosed a signed copy, so that there might be no doubt on the subject. Montpensier then commissioned Generals Cordova and Alaminos, and his aide-de-camp, Senor Solis, to meet the Infante's seconds, who were the Republican members of Cortes, Senores Garcia Lopez, Rubio, and Santa Maria, and to make the necessary arrangements for a duel. It was settled that they should fight with pistols and at ten paces. Accordingly, at ten o'clock in the morning of Saturday, the 12th instant, the principals and their seconds, together with some partizans of the Duke, met at the appointed spot, which was the practising-ground adjacent to the artillery encampment at Carabanchel, a village about two miles distant from Madrid. Don Enrique won the toss for the choice of ground and for the first shot; the adversaries took up their positions, and both fired in turn, but neither shot took effect. Don Enrique took aim a second time, and again missed his man; but Montpensier's second bullet struck his opponent's pistol. While the seconds were loading for the third round, Don Enrique stepped up to the surgeon and said, "Montpensier is taking better aim; I feel that he will kill me if I do not hit him now." He fired again and again harmlessly; but the Duke's third shot struck his adversary on the right temple. Examining the victim, who for several minutes had fell to the ground, they found that his blood and brains were gushing from the horrible wound. The only thought of all the persons present seems then to have been their own personal safety; they all disappeared with great precipitation, leaving the unfortunate man quite alone, stretched on the turf in the agonies of death. And so, having now over, it was the right moment for the police to appear, and, after a considerable interval, the corpse was carried to the chapel of a neighbouring cemetery, and thence to Madrid, where it was taken possession of by the Freemasons, of which society Don Enrique had been a member. The body was embalmed, and exposed to the public for twenty-four hours in the neighbourhood of the house where it lay was thronged by large crowds, composed principally of the lower orders, and shouts of "Death to the assassin!" were heard from time to time. Yesterday morning the burial took place, and, although some disturbance had been expected, all passed off quietly. There was a splendid funeral procession, although it was not by any means as imposing one as some people who were made over the grave, and the crowd dispersed in an orderly manner. Don Enrique has four orphans; Montpensier has offered to adopt them, but they have refused, and it is believed that they will be provided for by their uncle-turned-King of Spain. The legal investigation that has taken place in consequence of this ghastly drama has been in all respects worthy of it. Although the facts of the case have been so public and notorious, yet the witnesses examined have not scrupled to swear that Don Enrique was killed by accident while practising at a mark, and a Judge has been found willing to accept such a version of the affair. If two people fight a duel with knives—for such a contest would be a duel, after all—and one kills the other, the survivor, if he escapes the gallows, is condemned to a term of penal servitude varying from seven to twelve years; but one prince kills another, and, after the farce of a sham inquiry, he escapes scot-free; and all this takes place under a revolutionary Government that prates from morning till night about liberal institutions! As regards the effect of this tragedy upon Montpensier's chance of becoming King of Spain, some say that the duel will do him infinite good, others declare that he has killed his cousin bodily and himself, politically. In my humble opinion, however, his candidature is neither the better nor the worse for the event of Saturday last, seeing that public opinion is a complete zero in this favoured land. If the army—which at all times rules the destinies of Spain—makes up its mind eventually that Montpensier is to be King, king he will be; but should the military unfortunately—or happily?—decide for some one else, he will remain as he is. It is the old story of the Pretorian Guard over again—*ni plus ni moins.*—*Daily Telegraph.*

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Bombay, 12th April, 1870.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, 4 lbs. per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A high caste fleabitten ARAB HORSE, very fast, goes in single and double harness, with a neat light Mail Phaeton. Price for the whole turn-out SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY (750) RUPEES. Apply to P. W., office of this Paper. The Horse or Carriage can be sold separately if required.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN MATHEWS & Co., HATTON GARDEN WORKS.

PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.

Zinc Metallic White.	
White Zinc.	
White Lead.	
Red Lead.	
Oxide of Iron.	

OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.

Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
14, Meadow Street. OWEN & OKELL.

FOR SALE, at the METAL MART, Boree Bunder, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 12 horse power.

These Engines have been specially prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth for the districts, and are adapted for working Pumps, Circular Saw Benches, Mortar Mills, &c., and can be driven either off the fly wheel on one side or off the driving pulley on the other.

The Boilers having been made under careful superintendence, the Engines can be safely worked up to double their nor nal horse power.

Prices and further particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S, Oldest Depôt of Indian Condiments.

Guava Jelly, 2 lbs. Pot		Mango Chutney.	
Mango do 2 do		Bengal do	
Rosello do 2 do		Lucknow do	
Mango Marmalade do		Madras do	
Mango Fruit		Cashmere do	
Ripe Mango		Curry Powder	
Pineapple for Dessert		Madras Powder	
Mango Pickle		Curry Paste	
Lime Pickle		Mulligatawny Paste	
Cashmere Pickle		Tapp Sauce	
		Nepaul Pepper, &c., &c.	

Orders for India and England will be duly attended to. The above articles can be supplied in bulk to Merchants who require them for export.

Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street.

JUST IMPORTED, ex GALATEA, a Fresh Batch of CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs to inform his patrons and the public the receipt of an Invoice of Children's double, single, and four-seated Perambulators with Hoods, they are neatly finished and of varied to prices.

THE PROPERTY OF AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

A handsome stylish English built new Buggy, by Bennett and Botwood, of Ipswich.

THE PROPERTY OF AN OFFICER.

An English-built Buggy on C. Spring by Edwin Kesterton of Long Acre, with a black Australian horse, 7 off, believed to be sound, with a set best English harness, to be seen a day's before notice.

THE PROPERTY OF AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN PROCEEDED TO EUROPE.

A strong serviceable second-hand plated mounted double Harness.

A second-hand serviceable Cab Phaeton for four, by Startin and Mackenzie, of London.

A new two-wheeled Bycicle.

A few second-hand serviceable Broughams, &c., &c., &c.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

Just Landed ex Kemgon.

A very handsome English-built waggonette by Ness of Liverpool.

A ditto ditto travelling phaeton by ditto.
A ditto ditto small pony dog-cart by ditto.

Also,

Two nearly new English-built light park phaetons.
Two ditto ditto four-seated Broughams with circular glasses on front.

Just Landed ex Talbot.

A new and neat light single-seat miniature brougham with sliding glasses on front by Ness Brothers, London.

A new velocipide.

Also,

A second-hand English-bu t fu'l-size miniature brougham, by Holmes of Derby.

2 second-hand single-seat English-built office brougham, Price Rs. 400 each.

Just Landed.

3 first-class new miniature broughams with c' cular glasses on front, open backs, painted dark blue and dark green and lining to match.

3 ditto very handsome and light Buggies, with shifting bodies.
2 ditto ditto dog-carts with ditto

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of plane and neat buggy dog-cart, gig and carriage harnesses, with double stitches and warranted German silver furnitures.

A few four in hand whips.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand English-built miniature brougham in excellent order.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built new four-seated open-carriage with moveable glass shutters by W. Kinross, London.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

2 second-hand English-built light four-seated open-carriage.

A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex Fifeshire.

A new English-built self-driving or Patent phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.

A Velocipide.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very handsome light luminature Landau Sociable, with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.

A nearly new light English-built buggy.

The property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light English-built mail phaeton by Lewis.

Just Landed.

A very handsome mail phaeton by Kinross.

A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons.

The property of a Gentleman.

A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countes, Longacre, with two harness saddles.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' pa tent axles and lancewood shafts.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature Brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Several odd-s new and second hand, Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

ROMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade,
11th April 1870.

NOTICES.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort.

The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Wanted, one or two Gentlemen as boarders.

DIVAN EXCHANGE; having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the
FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.
No. 5 Apollo Street.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—
Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel during the past season, intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the splendid view of the Ghauts can be seen. Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel are a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and cooking are of the best description. The Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 8 per day.

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
ESPLANADE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

ORDERS FROM OUT-STATIONS KEPT IN ACCOUNT AND EXECUTED BY REMITTANCE OR REFERENCE.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

52, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Steamers, and the Public in general, to their large Stock of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Paints and Colouring Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention,—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McInnes's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Steel in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Cocks.
Jim Cranes.	Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Ivor.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Hoop Iron.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

THOMSON AND COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations; accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON AND CO.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS, &c., JUST RECEIVED.

Every Week. Vol. 1.—July to Dec. 1869	...	...	Rs.	1 0
Lillywhite's Cricketer's Companion for 1870 ..	...	...		0 12
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